



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6310.0 - Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, Aug 2006

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Summary

Main Features

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REISSUE OF 6310.0 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP DATACUBE

The Trade Union Membership datacube of **Employee Earnings and Trade Union Membership, Australia** (cat. no. 6310.0), originally released on 3 April 2007, was reissued due to inconsistencies between the datacube and the publication. The changes made to the reissued datacube are as follows:

1. In Table 5 - Sector, 'Persons for whom sector of main job could not be determined' are now included in the 'Private' sector for 2006. These persons were already included in the 'Private' sector in other years. A note has also been added to the table to highlight their inclusion in this category.
2. A note has been added to Table 3 to clarify that 'Other transport (subdivision)' is included in totals for 'Transport and storage (division)'.
3. In Tables 3, 3a, 4 and 4a, '*'s denoting relative standard errors of 25% to 50% have been removed from some cells and '**'s denoting relative standard errors greater than 50% have been changed to '*'s for some cells.
4. Some minor changes have been made to table names and data item names to improve overall consistency and presentation.

The revision to Table 5 is the only change in data. No other changes have been made to the data presented in the datacube.

No changes have been made to the publication.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about the weekly earnings and employment benefits received by employees, and their trade union membership. The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey conducted throughout Australia in August 2006 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Data from the survey relate to employed persons aged 15 years and over who worked in their main job for a public or private sector employer (and either received remuneration in wages or salary, received a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, or were paid in tips or piece-rates) or operated their own incorporated enterprise with or without employees.

The survey provides statistics on the distribution of weekly earnings of employees, their entitlement to paid leave (holiday, sick, long service and maternity/paternity), superannuation coverage and trade union membership. This information can be cross-classified by a range of personal characteristics such as age, sex and family type, and by characteristics of employment such as full-time or part-time status, industry and occupation.

NOTES ABOUT THE ESTIMATES

From 2006, occupation data are classified according to the **ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006** (cat. no. 1220.0). This new classification replaces **ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997** (cat. no. 1220.0). Data classified according to the ASCO, can be obtained on request.

Also from 2006, industry data are classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0). This new classification replaces the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). Data classified according to the ANZSIC 1993, can be obtained on request.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

In this issue, Table 10 presents 'Weekly earnings in main job' by 'Industry' for 'all employees' only.

'Industry' is not presented in Table 16 as time series data is not available for ANZSIC 2006.

Table 18 presents 'Industry' by 'Trade union membership' for persons only (rather than cross-classified by 'Sex') as the additional detail provided by ANZSIC 2006 at the Sub-Division level does not support the sex cross-classification. However, a version of Table 18 which includes a sex cross-classification will be made available via spreadsheets on the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

Summary of findings

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

In August 2006, there were a total of 8,776,900 employees in Australia. Of these, 6,178,400 (70%) were full-time employees and 2,598,500 (30%) were part-time employees.

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

In August 2006, the mean weekly earnings of employees in all jobs was \$862, an increase of \$55 (or 6.8%) since August 2005. Mean weekly earnings in all jobs was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (\$1,012) and lowest in Tasmania (\$739).

Mean weekly earnings of employees in all jobs has increased from \$532 in August 1995, an increase of 62% over the 11 years to August 2006 (note that data was not collected in August 1996). However, it should be noted that changes in average earnings may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings but also by changes in the overall composition of the employee workforce, including changes in:

- proportions of full-time and part-time employees
- number of hours worked
- mix of occupations and industries.

The weekly earnings of employees in their main job (rather than in all jobs) is also of interest. The mean weekly earnings of employees in their main job was \$851. Mean weekly earnings of employees in their main job was higher in the public sector than in the private sector (\$951 compared with \$827). For full-time employees, the mean weekly earnings in their main job was \$1,045, while for part-time employees it was \$388 in their main job. Mean weekly earnings in main job were \$1,122 for full-time male employees and \$908 for full-time female employees.

Another useful measure of earnings is to look at median weekly earnings. The median is the amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal parts, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. The median weekly earnings of employees in their main job was \$740. Median weekly earnings for employees in their main job was \$882 for males and \$600 for females.

In August 2006, median weekly earnings (in main job) were highest in the:

- Mining industry (\$1,500)
- Managers occupation group (\$1,100)
- 35-44 year age group (\$1,000)

LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

In August 2006, 73% (or 6,414,100) of the 8,776,900 employees were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave, or both, in their main job (referred to as 'employees with leave entitlements').

Full-time employees were more likely than part-time employees to have leave entitlements (86% compared with 43%), and a higher proportion of male employees had leave entitlements than female employees (76% compared with 70%). The industry with the highest proportion of employees with leave entitlements was Public administration and safety (92%), followed by Electricity, gas, water and waste services (90%). The occupation groups with the highest proportion of employees with leave entitlements were Professionals (84%) and Managers (83%).

In August 2006, employees with leave entitlements earned an average of \$960 per week in their main job, compared with \$539 per week for employees without leave entitlements. The difference in average weekly earnings is due to the underlying characteristics of employees with and without leave entitlements. For example:

Of the 6,414,100 (73%) employees with leave entitlements in August 2006:

- 17% were part-time employees
- 45% were female
- 3% were aged 15-19
- 25% were aged 35-44
- 24% were Professionals
- 8% were Sales workers
- 8% were Labourers.

Of the 2,362,800 (27%) employees without leave entitlements in August 2006:

- 63% were part-time employees
- 53% were female
- 19% were aged 15-19
- 18% were aged 35-44
- 12% were Professionals
- 19% were Sales workers
- 20% were Labourers.

LEAVE BENEFITS

In August 2006, 76% of employees were provided with one or more types of paid leave (i.e. holiday, sick, long service or maternity/paternity leave). Employees in the public sector were more likely to have one or more of these leave benefits than those in the private sector (91% compared with 72%), as were full-time employees than part-time employees (88% compared with 47%).

The most commonly reported paid leave benefits were sick leave and holiday leave (both 72%), followed by long service leave (63%) and maternity/paternity leave (39%). The proportion of employees who were provided with all four leave benefits was 35%.

Accommodation and food services was the industry with the highest proportion of employees without leave benefits (61%). Sales workers and Labourers were the occupation groups with the highest proportion of employees without leave benefits (45% and 44% respectively).

SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE

In August 2006, 90% of employees had superannuation provided by their current employer. A higher proportion of full-time employees were provided with superannuation by their current employer than part-time employees (95% and 79% respectively). Employees in the public sector were also more likely to be provided with superannuation by their current employer (98%) than employees in the private sector (89%). It should be noted that under the Superannuation Guarantee Act, employers are obliged to make superannuation contributions on behalf of most employees. There are some exempt employees: for example, employers are not obliged to contribute to superannuation for employees aged less than 18 years who are not working more than 30 hours a week, for employees aged 70 years and over, or for employees who are paid less than \$450 in a calendar month.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In August 2006, there were 1,786,000 employees who were trade union members in conjunction with their main job, a 6.6% decrease on the 1,911,900 trade union members recorded in August 2005. The proportion of employees who were trade union members also decreased during this period from 22% to 20%.

The proportion of full-time employees who were trade union members was higher than for part-time employees (22% and 16% respectively). A higher proportion of public sector employees were trade union members (43%) than private sector employees (15%).

About this Release

Contains information from three survey topics: weekly earnings of employees, core employment benefits and trade union members. Weekly earnings data shows the distribution of weekly earnings of all wage and salary earners classified by full-time/part-time employees, employees with or without leave entitlements, sector, hours worked and hours paid. Core employment benefits data includes information relating to sick leave, annual leave, long-service leave, maternity/paternity leave and superannuation coverage. Information about the level of trade union membership is also provided. For each of these topics estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status, birthplace; and by labour force characteristics such as industry of main job and occupation of main job.

From the August 1998 issue, the publication title has been changed to reflect the permanent inclusion of data relating to employment benefits and trade union membership. The August 1997 issue also contains information about core employment benefits, and trade union membership. Data for August 1994 and August 1995 are available as a standard data service (6310.0.40.001).

Regarding the three survey topics covered by this publication, weekly earnings data have been collected annually since 1975, except in 1996. Core employment benefits data have been collected annually since 1983. From 1983 to 1992 the survey collected a broader range of non-wage employment benefits. These are now collected on an irregular basis, with the full survey in August 1999 and again in August 2004. Information about the level of trade union membership in Australia was first collected in 1982, then two-yearly from 1986 to 1990, and annually from 1992.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey conducted throughout Australia in August 2006 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Respondents to the LFS who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked further questions.

2 The publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks, which also apply to supplementary surveys. LFS also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing which are relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

3 From April 2001 the LFS has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional questions and some minor definitional changes. These changes also affect the supplementary surveys. For further details, see **Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire** (cat. no. 6295.0) and **Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey** (cat. no. 6232.0).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> (Methods, Classifications, Concepts and Standards).

SCOPE

5 The scope of the LFS was restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excluded the following people:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and population estimates

- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

6 Students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons are excluded from all supplementary surveys.

7 This supplementary survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded approximately 120,000 people living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within the scope of the survey. The exclusion of these people will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except the Northern Territory where such people account for around 23% of the population.

8 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, employees who worked solely for payment in kind in their main job are excluded from this survey.

COVERAGE

9 The estimates in this publication relate to people covered by the survey in August 2006. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

SAMPLE SIZE

10 The initial sample for the August 2006 LFS consisted of 41,725 private dwelling households and special dwelling units. Of the 33,880 private dwelling households and special dwelling units that remained in the survey after sample loss (e.g. households selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 31,620 or 93.3% were fully responding to the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey. The number of completed interviews obtained from these private dwelling households and special dwelling units (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 28,981.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

11 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a

sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient processing procedures.

SEASONAL FACTORS

12 The estimates are based on information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

CLASSIFICATIONS USED

13 From 2006, occupation data are classified according to **ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006** (cat. no. 1220.0). This new classification replaces **ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997** (cat. no. 1220.0). Data classified according to ASCO will be made available via spreadsheets on the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> or can be obtained on request.

14 Also from 2006, industry data are classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0). This new classification replaces the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). Data classified according to ANZSIC 1993 will be made available via spreadsheets on the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> or can be obtained on request.

15 Country of birth data are classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998** (cat. no. 1269.0).

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

16 Information relating to main job earnings and second job earnings not provided by the respondent have been imputed. In August 2006 there were 2,279 cases where information relating to main job earnings was not provided by the respondent, and 70 cases where information relating to second job earnings was not provided by the respondent. Where this was the only information missing from the record, a value has been imputed based on answers provided from another respondent with similar characteristics (referred to as the donor). Donor records were selected for main job imputation by matching information on sex, age, state or territory of usual residence and labour force characteristics (full-time or part-time in main job, industry, occupation, hours worked in main job) of the person with missing information. Donor records were selected for second job imputation by matching information on sex, age, state or territory of usual residence, area of usual residence and owner manager status. Depending on which values were to be imputed, donors were chosen from the pool of individual records with complete information for the block of questions where the missing information occurred.

17 Care should be taken when using estimates of mean or median weekly earnings.

Employees who did not draw a wage or salary are excluded from estimates of mean or median weekly earnings. This group consists of people working in their own incorporated enterprise.

18 People who said 'yes' to either of the following questions:

- 'Does your employer/business provide you with paid sick leave?'
- 'Does your employer/business provide you with paid holiday leave?' are categorised as 'with leave entitlements'. In all other cases, respondents are categorised as 'without leave entitlements'.

COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES

19 Revisions are made to population benchmarks for the LFS after each five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. The last such revision was made in February 2004 to take account of the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from supplementary surveys conducted from and including February 2004 are therefore based on these revised population benchmarks.

20 Supplementary surveys are not conducted on the full LFS sample. Since August 1994 the sample for supplementary surveys has been restricted to no more than seven-eighths of the LFS sample. As a result of the reduction in sample size, standard errors for this survey differ from those applicable to previous surveys.

21 Care should be taken when comparing movements in mean weekly earnings and employment benefits estimates that include the July 1991 and August 1997 surveys. The usual period between surveys is 12 months; however, in 1991 the elapsed time was 11 months (August 1990 to July 1991), and in 1992 it was 13 months (July 1991 to August 1992). In 1997, the elapsed time was 2 years (August 1995 to August 1997).

22 A change was made in 2002 to the method used to determine whether an employee works full-time or part-time in their main job. Prior to 2002, 'full-time or part-time employees in main job' was derived from a self-perception question in which all employees were asked 'Is your job full-time or part-time?'. Following the redesign in 2001 of the LFS questionnaire, actual hours worked in main job in the reference week is now collected. From August 2002, data on hours worked in main job are used to derive full-time or part-time status of employees in main job.

23 This approach is consistent with the method used in the LFS to derive full-time or part-time status in all jobs. For further details see Glossary entries 'Full-time employees in main job' and 'Full-time workers'.

Imputation

24 The current imputation method has been used since the 2005 survey. A similar method of imputation was used for the 2004 survey. The differences between the 2004 and current imputation methods are that donors were matched where possible on a finer level of detail, and second job earnings are now imputed whereas in 2004 they were not. These changes

in methodology are expected to have improved the imputed earnings data at the unit record level, but should not have had much impact on aggregate estimates.

25 Prior to 2004 imputation was not used, hence employees whose weekly earnings could not be determined were excluded from estimates of mean or median weekly earnings. Care should therefore be taken when comparing earnings data from 2004 onwards with earnings data prior to 2004. To compare the change in method from 2003 to 2004 please see paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes in **Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, August 2004** (cat. no. 6310.0).

26 Prior to 2006, the 'Did not draw a wage or salary' category also included cases where information related to weekly earnings was not provided by the respondent. Such cases are now imputed.

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

27 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of this supplementary survey and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.

COMPARABILITY WITH EMPLOYER-BASED AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS SURVEY

28 Caution should be exercised when comparing estimates of mean weekly earnings in this publication with estimates of average weekly earnings included in the quarterly publication **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0), which are compiled from a survey of employers. There are important differences in the scope and methodology of the two surveys.

29 The quarterly Survey of Average Weekly Earnings excludes employees in the industries of Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ANZSIC 1993 Division A) and Private households employing staff (ANZSIC 1993 Subdivision 97), both of which are included in this household survey. The quarterly Survey of Average Weekly Earnings collects information from employers who complete a mailed questionnaire with details of their employees' total gross earnings and the total number of employees. For this household survey, respondents are either interviewed personally, or another adult member of their household responds on their behalf.

30 The methodology used in this household survey may result in non-sampling error not evident in surveys of employers (and vice versa). This may account for some of the differences between the results of the two surveys.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS

31 Similar surveys have been conducted annually since August 1975, except 1991 when the survey was conducted in July, and in 1996 when the survey was not conducted.

32 Prior to 1998, this publication was titled **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia** (cat. no. 6310.0). The change in title reflects the inclusion of employment benefits and trade union membership data previously released in other publications.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

33 Results of previous surveys on employment benefits have been published in:

- **Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1983 to August 1992** (cat. no. 6334.0)
- **Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1994** (cat. no. 6334.0.40.001)
- **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1995** (cat. no. 6310.0.40.001)
- **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1997** (cat. no. 6310.0)

PREVIOUS SURVEYS OF TRADE UNION MEMBERS

34 Information on trade union membership was first collected in 1976, then biennially in its current format, from 1986 to 1992. From this time it was conducted annually (with limited data available every second year). Results of previous surveys were published in:

- **Labour Force, Australia, December 1994, December 1995** (cat. no. 6203.0)
- **Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986, August 1988, August 1990, August 1992, August 1996** (cat. no. 6325.0)
- **Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1994** (cat. no. 6325.0.40.001)

35 Limited data on trade union membership have also been published in:

- **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1995** (cat. no. 6310.0.40.001)
- **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1997** (cat. no. 6310.0)
- **Working Arrangements, Australia, November 2000** (cat. no. 6342.0)
- **Working Arrangements, Australia, November 2003** (cat. no. 6342.0)

NEXT SURVEY

36 The ABS plans to conduct this survey again in August 2007.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

37 ABS surveys draw extensively on information provided by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Spreadsheets

38 Additional tables are available in spreadsheet format with time series data. These tables will be made available with the publication from the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Unit record file

39 It is expected that a confidentialised unit record file (CURF) will be produced from the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey subject to the approval of the Australian Statistician. The Basic CURF will be available on CD-ROM, and via the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL). The Expanded CURF will be accessible only through the RADL. The CURF will be available in SAS, STATA and SPSS format. A full range of up-to-date information about the availability of ABS CURFs and about applying for access to CURFs is available via the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> (see Services We Provide - CURF Microdata). Inquiries to the ABS CURF Management Unit should e-mail <curf.management@abs.gov.au>, or telephone (02) 6252 7714.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

40 Other publications which may be of interest include:

- **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0)
- **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- **Career Experience, Australia** (cat. no. 6254.0)
- **Working Arrangements, Australia** (cat. no. 6342.0)
- **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (cat. no. 6321.0)
- **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- **Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia** (cat. no. 6361.0)
- **Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia** (cat. no. 6306.0)
- **Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia** (cat. no. 6238.0)
- **Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia** (cat. no. 6239.0)

41 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site, <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Employee

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer while working on a commission basis, tips or piece-rates, or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees. In this publication, employee relates to employee in his/her main job and excludes payment in kind.

Full-time employees in main job

Persons who were employees in their main job and:

- (for single job holders) usually work 35 hours or more a week, or usually work less than 35 hours but worked 35 hours or more in the reference week.
- (for multiple job holders) usually work 35 hours or more in their main job and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours in their main job, worked 35 hours or more in the reference week.

Full-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. In this publication full-time workers relates to full-time workers who were employees in their main job.

Holiday leave

The entitlement of an employee to paid holiday, vacation or recreation leave.

Hours paid for in main job

The number of hours for which employees were paid in their main job, not necessarily the number of hours actually worked during the reference week (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which they were paid).

Hours worked

The number of hours actually worked during the reference week.

Incorporated enterprise

An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

Industry

In this publication, industry relates to main job and is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat.no. 1292.0).

Leave benefits

The entitlement of employees to paid holiday leave, sick leave, long service leave or maternity/paternity leave in their main job.

Leave entitlements

The entitlement of employees to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their main job.

Long service leave

The entitlement of an employee to long service leave in their main job.

Main English-speaking countries

The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.

Main job

The job in which a person usually works the most hours.

Maternity/paternity leave

The entitlement of an employee to paid maternity/paternity leave in their main job.

Mean weekly earnings

The amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employees in that group.

Median weekly earnings

The amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount.

Multiple jobholder

Employed persons who, during the reference week, worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason. Multiple jobholders exclude those who changed employer.

In this publication, a multiple jobholder relates to only those who were employees in their main job, however information on earnings relates to only those multiple jobholders who were employees in both their main and second jobs.

Occupation

In this publication, occupation relates to main job and is classified according to the **ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006** (cat.no. 1220.0).

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company).

Part-time employees in main job

Persons who were employees in their main job and:

- (for single job holders) usually work less than 35 hours a week, and did so in the reference week
- (for multiple job holders) actually worked less than 35 hours in their main job in the reference week, or were away from their main job but usually work less than 35 hours a week in their main job.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week. In this publication part-time workers relates to part-time workers who were employees in their main job.

Reference week

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

Second job

A job, other than the main job, in which some hours were worked during the reference week.

Sector of main job

Is used to classify a respondent's employer as a public or private enterprise. The public sector includes all government units, such as government departments, non-market non-profit institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government, and corporations and quasi-corporations that are controlled by government.

Share benefit

Receipt or provision of shares, share rights or options in the employer's business as an employee entitlement.

Sick leave

The entitlement of an employee to paid sick leave in their main job.

Size of location in main job

The number of persons employed at the location of the respondent's main job.

Standard benefit

The entitlement of an employee to paid holiday leave, sick leave, long service leave, maternity/paternity leave or a superannuation benefit.

Superannuation benefit

Membership of a superannuation or retirement benefits scheme, arranged or provided by the person's current employer even if the employer did not contribute to the fund.

Superannuation coverage

Membership of a superannuation or retirement benefits scheme regardless of whether the scheme was arranged or provided by the person's current employer.

Trade union

An organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

Trade union member

Employees with membership in a trade union in conjunction with their main job.

Weekly earnings

Amount of 'last total pay' (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made) from wage and salary jobs prior to the interview. For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases, prepayment of leave or bonuses, etc.

With leave entitlements in main job

Employees who were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their main job.

Without leave entitlements in main job

Employees who were entitled to neither paid holiday leave nor paid sick leave in their main job.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
LFS	Labour Force Survey
RADL	Remote Access Data Laboratory
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAS	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
SE	standard error
SPSS	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis
STATA	software package for preparing and executing computerised data analysis

Populations and data items list (Appendix 1)

APPENDIX 1 POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST

POPULATIONS

The ABS has a range of data available on request from the Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey. This section lists the data items and populations which relate to the survey. More detailed breakdowns of some data items may also be available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the persons in the survey to whom the data relates. Where alternative output categories are available for the same data item, these are shown and the data item name is followed by a bracketed numeral (e.g. Country of birth (2)).

To obtain data available on request, or for more information about our customised data service contact Rick Leach on Canberra (02) 6252 5783, or by facsimile on (02) 6252 7512, or by email to <rick.leach@abs.gov.au>.

Population 1

Employees in main job.

Population 2

Employees who were full-time in their main job.

Population 3

Employees in main job who were full-time workers.

Population 4

Employees who worked as an employee in the reference week in their second job.

Population 5

Employees in main job who were members of a trade union in their main job.

Population 6

Employees in main job excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises.

Population 7

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises in main job.

Data items		Populations
1	State or territory of usual residence New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory	All
2	Area of usual residence State capital city Balance of state/territory	All
3	Region of usual residence Standard labour force dissemination regions	All
4	Sex Males Females	All
5	Marital status Married Not married	All
6	Relationship in household Family member Husband, wife or partner With dependants	All

		Without dependants	
	Lone parent	With dependants	
		Without dependants	
	Dependent student		
	Non-dependent child		
	Other family person		
	Non-family member		
	Lone person		
	Not living alone		
	Relationship not determined		
7A	Country of birth and period of arrival		All
	Born in Australia		
	Born overseas		
	Arrived before 1971		
	Arrived 1971-1980		
	Arrived 1981-1990		
	Arrived 1991-2000		
	Arrived 2001 to survey date		
7B	Country of birth (1)		All
	Born in Australia		
	Born overseas		
	Born in main English-speaking countries		
	Born in other than main English-speaking countries		
7C	Country of birth (2)		All
	Born in Australia		
	Born overseas		
	Oceania and Antarctica		
	North-West Europe		
	Southern and Eastern Europe		
	North Africa and the Middle East		
	South-East Asia		
	North-East Asia		
	Southern and Central Asia		
	Americas		
	Sub Saharan Africa		
	Other		
8	Age group (years)		All
	15-19		
	20-24		
	25-34		
	35-44		
	45-54		
	55-59		
	60-64		
	65 and over		
	Note: Age collected in single years		
9	Occupation(a)		All
	Managers		
	Professionals		
	Technicians and trades workers		
	Community and personal service workers		
	Clerical and administrative workers		
	Sales workers		
	Machinery operators and drivers		
	Labourers		
10	Industry(b)		All
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
	Mining		
	Manufacturing		
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services		
	Construction		
	Wholesale trade		
	Retail trade		
	Accommodation and food services		

Transport, postal and warehousing
 Information media and telecommunications
 Financial and insurance services
 Rental, hiring and real estate services
 Professional, scientific and technical services
 Administrative and support services
 Public administration and safety
 Education and training
 Health care and social assistance
 Arts and recreation services
 Other services

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 11 | Weekly earnings in main job | All |
| | Under \$200 | |
| | \$200 and under \$300 | |
| | \$300 and under \$400 | |
| | \$400 and under \$500 | |
| | \$500 and under \$600 | |
| | \$600 and under \$700 | |
| | \$700 and under \$800 | |
| | \$800 and under \$900 | |
| | \$900 and under \$1,000 | |
| | \$1,000 and under \$1,100 | |
| | \$1,100 and under \$1,200 | |
| | \$1,200 and under \$1,300 | |
| | \$1,300 and under \$1,400 | |
| | \$1,400 and under \$1,500 | |
| | \$1,500 and under \$1,600 | |
| | \$1,600 and under \$1,700 | |
| | \$1,700 and under \$1,800 | |
| | \$1,800 and over | |
| | Did not draw a wage or salary | |
| | Note: Earnings collected in single dollars | |
| 12 | Weekly earnings in second job | 4 |
| | Under \$100 | |
| | \$100 and under \$200 | |
| | \$200 and over | |
| | Did not draw a wage or salary | |
| | Note: Earnings collected in single dollars | |
| 13 | Weekly earnings in all jobs | All |
| | Under \$200 | |
| | \$200 and under \$300 | |
| | \$300 and under \$400 | |
| | \$400 and under \$500 | |
| | \$500 and under \$600 | |
| | \$600 and under \$700 | |
| | \$700 and under \$800 | |
| | \$800 and under \$900 | |
| | \$900 and under \$1,000 | |
| | \$1,000 and under \$1,100 | |
| | \$1,100 and under \$1,200 | |
| | \$1,200 and under \$1,300 | |
| | \$1,300 and under \$1,400 | |
| | \$1,400 and under \$1,500 | |
| | \$1,500 and under \$1,600 | |
| | \$1,600 and under \$1,700 | |
| | \$1,700 and under \$1,800 | |
| | \$1,800 and over | |
| | Did not draw a wage or salary | |
| | Note: Earnings collected in single dollars | |
| 14 | Hours worked in main job | All |
| | Less than 1 hour | |
| | 1-19 | |
| | 20-29 | |
| | 30-34 | |
| | 35-39 | |
| | 40 | |

	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 and over	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
15	Hours worked in second job	4
	Less than 1 hour	
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 and over	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
16	Hours worked in all jobs	All
	Less than 1 hour	
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 and over	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
17	Hours paid for in main job	All
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 and over	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
18	Full-time or part-time employees in main job	All
	Full-time employees	
	Part-time employees	
19	Full-time or part-time status	All
	Full-time workers	
	Part-time workers	
20	Sector of main job	All
	Public	
	Private	
	Could not be determined	
21	Frequency of pay in main job	All
	Weekly	
	Fortnightly	
	Four-weekly	
	Monthly	
	Quarterly	
	Other	
22	Leave entitlements in main job	All
	With leave entitlements	
	Without leave entitlements	
23	Size of location in main job	All
	Less than 10	
	10-19	
	20-99	
	100 or more	
	Did not know	
24	Number of standard benefits	All
	No benefits	

	One or more benefits	
	One benefit	
	Two benefits	
	Three benefits	
	Four benefits	
	Five benefits	
25	Number of leave benefits	All
	No benefits	
	One or more benefits	
	One benefit	
	Two benefits	
	Three benefits	
	Four benefits	
26	Superannuation coverage	All
	Provided by current employer	
	Provided by other than current employer	
	Did not belong to a superannuation scheme	
	Did not know	
27	Provision of paid holiday leave	All
	Entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Did not know	
28	Provision of paid sick leave	All
	Entitled to paid sick leave	
	Not entitled to paid sick leave	
	Did not know	
29	Provision of long service leave	All
	Entitled to long service leave	
	Not entitled to long service leave	
	Did not know	
30	Provision of maternity/paternity leave	All
	Entitled to paid maternity/paternity leave	
	Not entitled to paid maternity/paternity leave	
	Did not know	
31	Type of standard benefit	All
	No standard benefit	
	Superannuation	
	Holiday leave	
	Sick leave	
	Long service leave	
	Maternity/paternity leave	
32	Type of leave benefit	All
	No leave benefit	
	Holiday leave	
	Sick leave	
	Long service leave	
	Maternity/paternity leave	
33	Whether received share benefit	All
	Received share benefit	
	Did not receive share benefit	
34	Trade union membership	All
	Trade union member	
	Not a trade union member	
	Did not know	
35	School attendance	All
	Attending school	
	Not attending school	
	Note: refers to 15-19 year olds and their secondary school attendance	
36	Multiple job-holder status	All
	Multiple job-holder	
	Not a multiple job-holder	
37	Whether self-identified as casual employee	All
	Self-identified as casual employee	
	Not self-identified as casual employee	

38	Whether able to choose when holiday leave is taken Can choose when holidays are taken Sometimes can choose Cannot choose	All
39	Employee type Employee (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) Employees with leave entitlements Employees without leave entitlements Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	All

(a) This data item is classified according to the ANZSCO First Edition. See paragraph 13 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

(b) This data item is classified according to the ANZSIC 2006. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes for more information.

Supplementary surveys (Appendix 2)

APPENDIX 2 SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The Monthly Population Survey program collects data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of supplementary surveys to the monthly labour force survey. Data from these surveys are available on request and can be obtained by contacting the ABS.

	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	2004-2005
Career Experience, Australia	6254.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2002
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia	6243.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1993
Child Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	June 2005
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	June 2006
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2006
Employee Earnings, Benefits, and Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	August 2006
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Irregular	November 2004
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	July 2006
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	February 2005
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia	6235.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Irregular	November 2004
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	February 2006
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	November 2005
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(b)	6216.0	Irregular	August 1997
Participation in Education, Australia	6272.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1999
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	September 2006
Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia	6264.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1995

Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia	6267.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	6238.0	Biennial	2004-2005
Retrenchment and Redundancy, Australia	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia	6245.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Superannuation, Australia	6319.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1995
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	September 2006
Working Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Irregular	November 2003
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	6324.0	Irregular	2005-06

(a) Latest data available June 2006, from the ABS web site cat. no. 6224.0.55.001 annual, or on request.

(b) Latest data available on request July 2001.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

The Trade Union Membership datacube of **Employee Earnings and Trade Union Membership, Australia** (cat. no. 6310.0), originally released on 3 April 2007, was reissued due to inconsistencies between the datacube and the publication. The changes made to the reissued datacube are as follows:

1. In Table 5 - Sector, 'Persons for whom sector of main job could not be determined' are now included in the 'Private' sector for 2006. These persons were already included in the 'Private' sector in other years. A note has also been added to the table to highlight their inclusion in this category.
2. A note has been added to Table 3 to clarify that 'Other transport (subdivision)' is included in totals for 'Transport and storage (division)'.
3. In Tables 3, 3a, 4 and 4a, '*'s denoting relative standard errors of 25% to 50% have been removed from some cells and '**'s denoting relative standard errors greater than 50% have been changed to '*'s for some cells.
4. Some minor changes have been made to table names and data item names to improve overall consistency and presentation.

The revision to Table 5 is the only change in data. No other changes have been made to the data presented in the datacube.

Data quality (Technical Note)

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in

the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

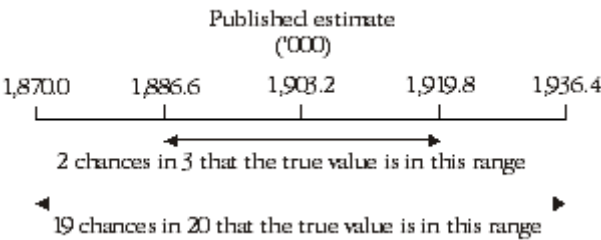
2 Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, a table of SEs is provided to enable readers to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see table T1). The SE table is derived from a mathematical model, referred to as the 'SE model', which is created using data from a number of past Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that the SE model only gives an approximate value for the SE for any particular estimate, since there is some minor variation between SEs for different estimates of the same size.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

3 An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 5 shows the estimated number of female part-time employees in main job was 1,903,200. Since this estimate is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, table T1 shows that the SE for Australia will lie between 11,600 and 17,150 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &SE\ of\ estimate \\
 &= lower\ SE + \left(\left(\frac{size\ of\ estimate - lower\ estimate}{upper\ estimate - lower\ estimate} \right) \times (upper\ SE - lower\ SE) \right) \\
 &= 11,600 + \left(\left(\frac{1,903,200 - 1,000,000}{2,000,000 - 1,000,000} \right) \times (17,150 - 11,600) \right) \\
 &= 16,600\ (rounded\ to\ the\ nearest\ 100)
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 1,886,600 to 1,919,800 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 1,870,000 to 1,936,400. This example is illustrated in the diagram below.



5 In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are

preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50%, preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **0.3), are considered too unreliable for general use and should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

MEANS AND MEDIANS

6 The RSEs of estimates of mean and median weekly earnings (see paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes) are obtained by first finding the RSE of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see table T1) and then multiplying the resulting number by the following factors:

- mean weekly earnings: 0.9
- median weekly earnings: 1.0

7 The following is an example of the calculation of SEs where the use of a factor is required. Table 5 shows an estimate of 1,903,200 female part-time employees in main job and table 4 shows mean weekly earnings for the same group as \$392. The SE of 1,903,200 was calculated previously as 16,600. To convert this to an RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or $16,600/1,903,200 = 0.9\%$.

8 The RSE of the estimate of mean weekly earnings is calculated by multiplying this number (0.9%) by the appropriate factor shown in paragraph 6 (in this case 0.9): $0.9 \times 0.9 = 0.8\%$. The approximate SE of this estimate of mean weekly earnings of female part-time employees in main job is therefore 0.8% of \$392, that is about \$3.14. Therefore, there are two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings for female part-time employees that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range \$388.86 to \$395.14, and about 19 chances in 20 that it would have been within the range \$385.72 to \$398.28.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

9 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

10 Considering the example from the previous page, the 1,903,200 females who were part-time employees in their main job represent 46% of the 4,109,000 female employees. The SE and RSE of 1,903,200 were calculated previously as 16,600 and 0.9% respectively. The SE for 4,109,000 calculated by interpolation is 25,700, which converted to a RSE is $25,700/4,109,000 = 0.6\%$. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{(0.9)^2 - (0.6)^2} = 0.7\%$$

11 Therefore, the SE for the proportion (46%) is 0.3 percentage points $(=(46/100) \times 0.7)$.

Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of female part-time employees was between 45.7% and 46.3%, and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 45.4% to 46.6%.

DIFFERENCES

12 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

13 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

STANDARD ERRORS

T1 STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld. no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Aust. SE no.	RSE %
100	290	250	250	150	160	100	100	140	100	100.0
200	380	330	330	210	220	140	150	180	180	90.0
300	440	390	390	250	260	180	190	200	240	80.0
500	540	470	470	300	330	220	260	230	350	70.0
700	620	540	540	350	380	260	300	260	430	61.4
1000	710	620	610	400	440	300	360	280	540	54.0
1500	830	730	710	470	520	340	420	320	690	46.0
2000	920	810	790	530	590	370	470	340	820	41.0
2500	1 000	900	850	550	650	400	500	350	900	36.0
3000	1 100	950	900	600	700	400	550	400	1 000	33.3
3500	1 150	1 000	950	650	750	450	550	400	1 100	31.4
4000	1 200	1 050	1 000	700	750	450	600	400	1 200	30.0
5000	1 300	1 150	1 100	750	850	500	650	450	1 300	26.0
7000	1 500	1 300	1 250	850	950	550	750	500	1 550	22.1
10000	1 700	1 500	1 400	950	1 100	650	950	600	1 800	18.0
15000	2 000	1 750	1 600	1 100	1 250	800	1 300	750	2 100	14.0
20000	2 200	1 950	1 800	1 200	1 400	950	1 600	850	2 300	11.5
30000	2 600	2 300	2 050	1 450	1 600	1 250	2 200	1 100	2 650	8.8
40000	2 850	2 550	2 250	1 700	1 750	1 500	2 750	1 350	2 900	7.3
50000	3 100	2 800	2 450	1 900	1 950	1 750	3 300	1 500	3 100	6.2
100000	4 050	3 600	3 400	2 900	3 050	2 600	5 900	2 050	4 000	4.0
150000	4 800	4 350	4 250	3 700	4 100	3 200	8 400	2 350	4 700	3.1
200000	5 550	5 200	5 100	4 400	4 950	3 650	10 850	2 450	5 300	2.7
300000	7 100	6 800	6 800	5 450	6 250	4 300	15 650	2 550	6 350	2.1
500000	9 950	9 300	9 550	6 900	7 950	5 150	..	2 550	8 100	1.6
1000000	14 950	13 700	13 500	9 000	10 050	6 250	..	..	11 600	1.2
2000000	21 350	19 350	16 550	11 000	11 400	..	..	..	17 150	0.9
5000000	31 500	28 550	17 350	13 000	11 500	..	..	..	29 250	0.6
10000000	39 750	36 450	15 250	..	..	..	..	..	39 200	0.4
15000000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 050	0.3

.. not applicable

T2 LEVELS AT WHICH ESTIMATES HAVE RSE'S OF 25% AND 50%(a)

	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.
25% RSE									
Mean weekly earnings	4 900	4 100	3 200	1 600	2 200	1 000	700	1 000	4 800
Median weekly earnings	5 500	4 500	4 100	2 100	2 800	1 300	1 100	1 200	5 900
All other estimates	5 400	4 400	4 100	2 200	2 600	1 300	1 800	1 200	5 500
50% RSE									
Mean weekly earnings	1 600	1 300	1 100	500	700	300	200	400	1 000
Median weekly earnings	1 800	1 500	1 400	700	900	400	300	500	1 400
All other estimates	1 800	1 400	1 400	700	800	400	500	400	1 200

(a) Refers to the number of people contributing to the estimate.